

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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reports, one dealing with the preparation and execution of a production plan for a North Korean farm cooperative, and one describing the organization and activities of Songbuk Farm Cooperative, at Songbang-ni, Ich'on-gun, Kangwŏn-do

9 JUL 1958

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I. Details

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Preparation of Production Plan, Farm Cooperative

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1. Personnel Responsible for Preparing Production Plan: In a farm cooperative, the preparation of a production plan is usually the responsibility of its bookkeeper, who begins it for the coming year immediately following the distribution of products, normally extending from December to January of the next year. However, this varies with individual cooperatives depending upon their existing conditions.

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[redacted] the bookkeeper, less capable of the job, used to discharge his responsibility with the help of the management committee chairman and members by collecting necessary data on certain matters given by the chairman. In fact, the wide scope and intricate nature of a production plan makes it impossible to leave the job solely to the bookkeeper.

2. Approval of Production Plan: When a comprehensive production plan for the management of the entire farm area and farmers during the coming year has been prepared by the bookkeeper in cooperation with the chairman and members of the management committee, it will be sent to the district people's committee, which, in turn, examines it before approving to see that production quotas contained in the plan meet the requirements of its self-planned quotas.

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COMMENT: Self-Planned Quota & Mutual Competition: These terms in common use by farm cooperatives are derived from the facts that production quotas allocated by the government to each province are distributed to subordinate counties, which, in turn, further divide their quota to each district under their control. The production quota assigned by the county people's committee is called the "national plan" by the district people's committee personnel, actually referring the production goal set forth by the county people's committee for a district people's committee. On the basis of this production quota, the district people's committee prepares its own production plan, whose production goal is usually set further ahead of the national plan, i.e., the production quota assigned by the county people's committee. By doing this, the district people's committee commits itself to the mutual production competition with other districts under the same county people's committee and engages various farm cooperatives in competition. The production goal set forth by the district people's committee is called the "self-planned quota".) Then, the production plan, upon being approved by the district people's committee will be sent to the county people's committee, which examines every detail of the plan for statistical soundness and feasibility in the light of general conditions in the county.

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[redacted] When approved by the county people's

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committee, the plan will be discussed at a series of meeting within the/ farm cooperative, i.e., joint-meetings of management committees and Party and social organization leaders and general meetings of the cooperative. Since farm activities during the next year are to be based upon the production plan, it goes without saying that the plan should reflect every opinion of the pertinent Party, Youth League, and Women's League in the district. Therefore, the production plan will be presented before the joint meetings and then discussed by the members of the cooperative for final approval.

3. Methods of Planning: In preparing a production plan, detailed calculations are made for various items such as 1) the area balance, 2) animal power balance, 3) seed balance, 4) farming tool balance, 5) fertilizer balance, and 6) crop allocation.

- 1) Area Balance: This is a term used by workers of farm cooperatives and means a correct measurement of actual sown areas. There are times when the management acreage and sown areas of a farm cooperative differ. Therefore, it is necessary to make a correct measurement of the actual sown areas. For instance, a conversion from cultivated land to a housing site or the clearing of a forest area for farming area may cause a difference between the actual cultivated area and the acreage shown in the cadastral records.
- 2) Animal Power Balance: This is an calculation in which the number of oxen possessed by the cooperative and the total acreage of the farm land to be plowed are properly coordinated for optimum use in farming.
- 3) Seed Balance: This is the method of determining the difference between the exact amount of seed grains in stock and the required amount for the next year.
- 4) Farming Tool Balance: In this method, the number of farming tools and implements possessed by the cooperative and its members are examined for the coming year.
- 5) Fertilizer Balance: This method is used in calculating the total amount of self-made fertilizer, i.e., compost required for the next farming year, further divided into the amount of fertilizer remaining from the preceding year and the amount of compost to be prepared during the coming year.
- 6) Crop Allocation Plan: The selection of types of crop to be planted on a certain farm is called the crop allocation plan, in which the soil quality of each farm section is considered for the best-suited crop. Especially in North Korea, the following types of crops are recommended by the government for plantation:

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- A) Field rice
- B) Barley or wheat
- C) Corn

On the basis of the above basic calculations, further detailed plans for each of the above items are prepared. For instance, in calculating the animal power balance, an ox is considered to be capable of plowing an area of about 70 to 90 "Chongbo" a year and other miscellaneous farm works. As for the seed grains, the following basic data are used per "Chongbo":

- 1) Rice 600 - 700 Kilograms
- 2) Barley 700 - 800 Kilograms
- 3) Wheat 700 Kilograms
- 4) Corn 400 Kilograms

In calculating the amount of fertilizer required, rice paddies and dry fields are treated differently. For rice paddies, the standard amount of fertilizer is two (2) tons of compost and nine (9) kilograms of chemical fertilizer for one (1) "Tanbo" (0.245 acre). In determining the required amount of fertilizer for dry fields, another factor, i.e., the types of grain to be planted is also taken into account. For corn fields, each "Chongbo" is felt to require 1.5 tons of compost and seven (7) kilograms of chemical fertilizer, while other types of grains require one (1) ton of compost and seven (7) kilograms of chemical fertilizer for the same acreage. On the basis of the required amount of fertilizer thus calculated, the self-made fertilizer production plan is prepared. At the same time, the total number of work-hands required for the plan is determined. With the above details settled, the cooperative begins its preparation of a general one (1)-year production plan as a whole. In accordance with this plan, detailed production plans for various types of farm land are prepared. For instance, the 1st Farm has an acreage of 1,230 "P'ying". First, types of crops to be planted on each section of it are to be selected. Then, the number of work-hands required for cultivation should be determined. After this, the production plan for the farm land will be prepared. (NOTE: Basic figures used in calculating production amounts for each farm area by type will be covered later under the "Execution Plan".) Planned production amounts are indicated in terms of tons per "Chongbo". For instance, the production goal for rice of the Hasa Farm Cooperative [redacted] was an average of 3,200 kilograms per "Chongbo". [redacted]

[redacted] the following figures appeared in a yearly production plan:

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Total Amount	172 Tons
Total Acreage	65 Chôngbo
Total Amount of Required Work-Hands	27,000 Hands
Number of Members	120
Member Households	58

A production plan prepared in the above manners is carried in accordance with its execution plan to be covered in the following section of this report.

Execution Plan:

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4. The main objective of an execution plan is to achieve or surpass the planned production amount. Therefore, it is a plan supporting the production plan, in which the total available power of farming productivity is deliberately scheduled for the optimum use. In preparing the plan, basic figures obtained from experiences are used for each type of farm work. For instance, the amount of compost to be hauled by a farmer with an "A"-frame for a day is designated to be 15 hauls weighing 300 kilograms. In this case, an ox can haul two (2) tons of compost a day. As such, the above figures are used in calculating the number of hands and animals to be employed for the hauling of compost. An execution plan may be divided into sowing, plantation, and fertilization.

1) Sowing: This is a broad term in general use by farm cooperatives, encompassing various farming activities involved in plowing and sowing. Therefore, the sowing activities may be broken down into the following:

A) Soil Relocation: no experience

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B) Plowing: The first thing to be considered in preparing a plan for plowing, is the coordination of animal power, in which the total number of oxen available to the cooperative, the acreage of farm land to be plowed, and the number of days required for the job when an ox is capable of plowing 800 "P'yông" a day, are calculated. After determining the total number of oxen required for plowing, a plowing schedule will be prepared, assigning each work team dates and the number of head for using

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animal power. The standard acreage for an ox to plow a day is 800 P'yang of rice paddy and 1,000 P'yang of dry field with the help of two (2) work hands. From these figures, the Hasa Farm Cooperative once made the following schedule for plowing:

<u>Type of Farm</u>	<u>Acreage (P'yang)</u>	<u>Days Required for Ox Work</u>	<u>Work Hands Required</u>
Rice Paddies	51,600	65	130
Dry Fields	<u>144,000</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>288</u>
Total	195,600	209	416

As seen above, an ox would take 209 days to plow the entire farm land with the help of two (2) work hands. The eight (8) oxen available to the cooperative will do the same job within a period of 26 days. In this manner, each work team will be designated for the dates and period of using oxen and the number of oxen to be used. So detailed is an execution plan that it is usually carried out as prescribed.

- C) Fertilization: In a strict sense, this means fertilizing activities between plowing and sowing. Fertilization work may be divided into two (2) parts, i.e., the hauling of compost and the spreading of compost and fertilizer. The compost hauling may be done by animal powers or of man power. The following basic figures are used in preparing a schedule for the haulage: an ox is regarded to make 16 trips a day to haul two (2) tons of compost while a work hand requires 15 trips to haul 300 kilograms. By using these figures, the cooperative assigns the required number of oxen to each work team. Besides that, each work team is required to prepare another schedule to haul any amount of compost remaining after the use of oxen.
- D) Seeding: This is the actual sprinkling of seeds, consisting of the following four (4) parts:
- a) Furrowing
 - b) Seeding
 - c) Spreading of compost or fertilizer
 - d) Covering.

The entire job of seeding is usually done by a group of four (4) hands, each performing one of the above parts. It is prescribed such a group to do the same work over an area of 300 P'yang for a day.

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- 2) Plantation: In planning for the plantation of rice, the following basic figures are used:
- | | |
|--|------------|
| A) Shovelling by a team of three (3) hands for a day | 300 P'yoŋg |
| B) Plowing by a team of one (1) ox and one (1) hand | 800 " |
| C) Grading by a hand | 1,000 " |
| D) Plantation by one (1) hand on dry field | 80 " |
| E) Plantation by one (1) hand on rice paddy | 120 " |
- 3) Fertilization: The fertilization work consists of two (2) main parts; the actual spreading of fertilizer and weeding. However, the latter is chiefly handled in an execution plan. Basic figures for weeding vary with the types of crops planted.
- A) Corn: For corn, weeding is done four (4) times a year in the following manner:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1st weeding 15 days after sprouting | 400 P'yoŋg per day per hand |
| 2nd weeding in mid-May | 300 P'yoŋg per day per hand |
| 3rd weeding in mid-June | 250 P'yoŋg per day per hand |
| 4th weeding in late June | 400 P'yoŋg per day per hand |
- B) Wheat & Barley:
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1st weeding in early April | 400 P'yoŋg per day per hand |
| 2nd weeding in late April | 400 P'yoŋg per day per hand |
- C) Millet:
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1st weeding in early May | 400 P'yoŋg per day per hand |
| 2nd weeding around 20 May | 300 P'yoŋg per day per hand |
| 3rd weeding around 10 June | 300 P'yoŋg per day per hand |
| 4th weeding in late June | 300 P'yoŋg per day per hand |
- D) Cotton:
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1st weeding around 20 May | 400 P'yoŋg per day per hand |
| 2nd weeding in late May or early June | 300 P'yoŋg per day per hand |
| 3rd weeding in mid-June | 300 P'yoŋg per day per hand |
| 4th weeding in mid-July | 300 P'yoŋg per day per hand |

The above basic figures represent some of those used in preparing an execution plan. Execution plans are prepared not only by the cooperative as a whole but also by each work team under its control. The progress of the plans is graphically indicated in percentage all the time.

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I. Details

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Songbuk Farm Cooperative:

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1. Location & Organization: The Songbuk Farm Cooperative, with its some 150 regular members and 50 related laborers living in the village of Pon-dong and Yonhyon-ni, Songbung-ni, is located in Songbung-ni (CT 1465), Ich'on-gun, Kangwon-do. The related laborers consisted of old persons and women with infants, both working for the cooperative periodically.

2. Farmland: The total acreage under the management of the cooperative was unknown. However, the ratio of rice paddy to dry field was accounted to be about 50 percent.

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3. Side Lines: During the period of winter, such collateral works as twisting straw rope, weaving straw bags, and willowing were pursued by the members of the cooperative. The labor credit system for side lines was effected in this way: one (1) credit for each role of thick straw rope weighing eight (8) kilograms; one (1) credit for every 400 thin straw rope; and two (2) credits to a team of two (2) members for every five (5) straw bags. Nonetheless, it was unknown how the system was carried out for the willowing work, whose nature was suitable for women and children alone.

4. Labor Credit Marks Earned:

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By the standards of the cooperative, average workers achieved a total of 280 credits each during a year.

5. Grain Loans: In 1956, received five (5) grain loans from the cooperative. The amount of grain loan for a period of one (1) month per member was eight (8) kilograms consisting of rice and other grains in halves such as corn, millets, and beans.

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6. Types of Farm Work:

may be roughly arranged in the following way:

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- 1) Winter side lines such as straw bag weaving and straw rope twisting.
- 2) Removal of foreign matters from grains.
- 3) Repairing of farming tools.

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- 4) Storage of compost, raking of fallen leaves, spreading of oak leaves over rice paddies, and removal of rotten earth from mountain valleys for use as fertilizer.
- 5) Cultivation.
- 6) Preparation of self-made fertilizer such as soot from chimneys and hot floors.
- 7) Sowing.
- 8) Plantation.
- 9) Weeding.
- 10) Harvest of early farm products.
- 11) Hay making.
- 12) Autumn sowing.
- 13) Preparation of self-made fertilizer such as soot from chimneys and hot floors.
- 14) Harvest of late farm products.
- 15) Autumn cultivation.
- 16) Distribution of crops.

Enlistment for Military Service:

7.

The department was located in front of the Liberation Tower in Ich'on-gun.

At the time, 43 draftees were observed to have come from Ich'on-gun. After staying at civilian houses for the night, they were sent to the Wonsan-si Military Mobilization Department. On the way, all of the draftees spent a night at the Democratic Propaganda Room in Pokkye-ri. Upon arriving in Wonsan-si, they were conducted upon the physical examination by military medical officers a second time at the provincial youth league hall there.

about 300 draftees, were led by a military officer to the Chogonsil Middle School. After staying three (3) nights there, they were brought

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to the Songdowŏn Camp, Wŏnsan-si, where they spent five (5) days. On 22 October, they went aboard a train which left Wŏnsan-si about 1500 hours for P'yŏngyang. Upon arriving in Kyŏnch'ŏn via Sariwŏn, they marched from the railroad station to a military quarters, a distance of about 30 kilometers. After staying a night at the quarters, they were led to the headquarters of the 18th Regiment, 4th Division, 1st Corps then stationed in Kukhwa-ri, Changp'ung-gun.

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